

1895
1995

—Where the shadows of palms—
Where the tumbling surf—



W. A. P. 1895

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Florida East Coast Railway Company.



THE COMPLETE AUTHENTICATED WORK

OF

THE EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW YORK, N. Y.

1911



Florida East Coast Railway.

TABLE 1

Indianapolis, Ind., August 10th & Indian River Railway

HENRY M. FLAGLER,	President.
J. R. PARROTT,	Vice-President.
JOSEPH RICHARDSON,	Gen'l Passenger Ag't.
W. J. JARVIS,	Gen'l Freight Ag't.
E. T. GOFF,	Superintendent.

J. D. KAPNER,	Assistant to General Passenger Ag't
G. C. FLOYD,	Agent, Jacksonville
JAMES BROWN,	Traveling Passenger Agent
A. CHARNICK,	Traveling Passenger Agent

[illegible]

East Coast Hotel System.

C. B. KNOTT,	General Superintendent
GILIS & MURRAY, Managers,	The Ponce de Leon.
JOSEPH P. GREAVES, Manager,	The Alhambra.
ANDERSON & PRICE, Managers,	The Grand.
HENRY W. MERRILL, Manager,	The Royal Poinciana.
FRED STERRY, Manager,	Palm Beach Inn.

The main line of the railway is now in course of extension from WEST PALM BEACH on LAKE WORTH to MIAMI on BISCAYNE BAY, where connections can be made with steamers for KEY WEST and intermediate landings about January 1, 1904.

There is no course of construction at PALT BEACH, a fine ocean pier for the convenience of fishermen.

LANDS FOR SETTLERS

The Railway Company has large tracts of timber and farming lands which it offers to select settlers upon easy terms and at fair prices. For information on this subject, address:

JOURNAL OF DOCUMENTATION

U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Street complete address (street, apartment, suite, address)

Abstract: *Staphylococcus aureus* is a Gram-positive, spherical bacterium. It is a facultative anaerobe and is capable of growing in a wide range of environments. It is a common cause of infection in humans and animals. It is also a common cause of food poisoning. It is a common cause of skin infections. It is a common cause of respiratory infections. It is a common cause of urinary tract infections. It is a common cause of bone and joint infections. It is a common cause of blood stream infections. It is a common cause of endocarditis. It is a common cause of meningitis. It is a common cause of sepsis. It is a common cause of toxic shock syndrome. It is a common cause of necrotizing fasciitis. It is a common cause of osteomyelitis. It is a common cause of abscesses. It is a common cause of wound infections. It is a common cause of surgical site infections. It is a common cause of catheter-associated infections. It is a common cause of ventilator-associated infections. It is a common cause of central line-associated infections. It is a common cause of urinary catheter-associated infections. It is a common cause of bloodstream infections. It is a common cause of pneumonia. It is a common cause of skin and soft tissue infections. It is a common cause of eye infections. It is a common cause of ear infections. It is a common cause of nose infections. It is a common cause of throat infections. It is a common cause of lung infections. It is a common cause of heart infections. It is a common cause of kidney infections. It is a common cause of liver infections. It is a common cause of spleen infections. It is a common cause of pancreas infections. It is a common cause of gallbladder infections. It is a common cause of appendix infections. It is a common cause of colon infections. It is a common cause of rectum infections. It is a common cause of vagina infections. It is a common cause of uterus infections. It is a common cause of ovaries infections. It is a common cause of testes infections. It is a common cause of prostate infections. It is a common cause of bladder infections. It is a common cause of ureters infections. It is a common cause of kidneys infections. It is a common cause of liver infections. It is a common cause of spleen infections. It is a common cause of pancreas infections. It is a common cause of gallbladder infections. It is a common cause of appendix infections. It is a common cause of colon infections. It is a common cause of rectum infections. It is a common cause of vagina infections. It is a common cause of uterus infections. It is a common cause of ovaries infections. It is a common cause of testes infections. It is a common cause of prostate infections. It is a common cause of bladder infections. It is a common cause of ureters infections. It is a common cause of kidneys infections.

JACKSONVILLE.

He who arrives for the first time in Florida has reason to be delighted with the fine portal through which he makes his entrance into the land of sudden revelations and surprising surprises. The city which meets him at the threshold of the State gives cheering prophesy of the beauties that lie within.

The city of Jacksonville, with a population of nearly 30,000, is beautifully situated on the broad St. John's River, about twenty-two miles from the Atlantic as the stream runs and seventeen miles as the birds fly. Its water-front is in the shape of a crescent, the river changing its course twice within the city limits, and in a distance of three miles. It has naturally a superb harbor, upon the improvement of which the local authorities of Duval County have just spent \$750,000, while the national government has made liberal appropriations for it. Jacksonville is beautifully laid out, and has a system of municipal improvements now under way which will make it one of the most attractive cities in the entire South. It is the northern terminus of the "East Coast Line," where connection is made with the Savannah, Florida & Western Railway, the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad, and the Clyde Steamship Line. The company owns a large tract of land, and has docks, piers and other facilities for delivering freight to vessels at South Jacksonville — just opposite the principal section of the city — but it brings its passengers and freight trains across that splendid and costly piece of engineering — the Jacksonville Bridge. A fine new Union Passenger Station is now in course of construction by the Jacksonville Terminal Company, of which Mr. H. M. Flagler is President, and the United States government is just completing an elegant marble building for the use of the U. S. courts, Custom House and Post-office. The city is the metropolitan of the State — and a live, progressive business center, with an ideal social life that reaches the height of gaiety when the winter visitors throng her gates. She is fair to look upon with her oak-shaded streets, where the mammoth boughs meet overhead, making long perspectives of evergreen arches. From their branches hang festoons of gray moss that wave in every breeze like banners draped from the ceilings of a lofty hall. The private houses are most attractive, but her most conspicuous feature is the great number and high rank of her winter hotels. They are substantial, comfortable structures of the old regime, home-like and quiet, yet sociable and progressive. The fame of their management is well known over both continents; for their guests come from all countries, and their registers, winter after winter, bear the most distinguished of living names.

The years are not many since this fair city was the abode of a single tourist. He enjoyed her fine shell drives, the entrancing sails or rows on the peaceful St. John's, and the ideal social life of his hotel, without wish to explore Florida further. If to these the old trip up the Ochlocknee to Silver Springs were added, he became forthwith a veteran traveler and an authority on Florida. But those days are past. The almost magical development of the State has converted Jacksonville into a gate-way through which one enters the real Florida. To-day the traveler pauses in Jacksonville, if he be leisurely and conservative, — but he only pauses. The magic of the modern Aladdin's lamp has distilld this summer land with palaces surpassing the most marvellous of Scherezade's dreams. The same magical influence has spanned the country with parallel bars, by which the traveler glides from point to point with all the safety, and without the awkwardness, of seven-league boots.



SEVEN LEAGUE STEAMERS JACKSONVILLE



THE HARBOR AND "EAST COAST LINE" BRIDGE - JACKSONVILLE.



ST. JAMES HOTEL - JACKSONVILLE.

ST. AUGUSTINE.

accorded to be one of the grandest and most attractive winter resorts in America, is situated 31 miles from Jacksonville. The wonderful climate and the warm sea off the Atlantic Coast, old Spanish localities, romantic scenery, marvellous remains of architectural beauty and hotel accommodations of the highest grade, render it the equal of any winter watering place on earth.

Tourists are advised to purchase Round-trip Tickets to St. Augustine and make it their basing point. Excursion tickets to all parts of Florida are on sale at the Hotel and Station offices, and sleeping and parlor car lines-contrails at this, the great fashionable rendezvous.

Year after year the attractions of St. Augustine have drawn increased numbers of pleasure seekers and invalids, until now it is the Winter Home of thousands. Upon arrival at the conveniently arranged station the tourists find luxurious carriages, in which, over concrete paved streets lined with abundance, after rain, hoary barbers and colliers, mingled with badges of rank, they ride to the Alameda, around which are situated the famous group of Spanish Moscovite palaces, the **Hotels Ponce de Leon, Alcazar and Cordova.** On one side the path that grows, upland forests, covered verdure and blooming plants mark the common grounds of one hotel. The round towers, the landing balconies, the wide perspectives of a medieval castle, give a more intimation of the dimensions of another. At the left a gate-way, lofty, arched and grand in proportions, as rich in its building and as imposing in its entirety as any of the triumphal arches of foreign cities. Through this arched gate-way entrance is had to the enclosed court of the **Hotel Ponce de Leon**, blooming at all times of the year with fragrance and beauty. This wonderful building is a museum, practically one single dome. It has been modelled from the concepts of which it is built. It is almost time-proof, entirely fire-proof, and so firm and solid that it would smother an earthquake. From tower to foundation stone there is no sham, no imitation. All is solid massive stone, genuine terra-cotta, real Italian marble, and the finest selections of Mexican ivory, and but little of other materials is employed in its structure. This is equally true of the other two hotels.

In one, "**The Cordova**," is the famous sea-parlor, a room made entirely of glass and luxuriously furnished, where invalids may enjoy all the cooling effects of sunlight without being exposed to the slightest touch of outside air. In the other, "**The Alcazar**," is the warm Moorish fountains and lavatories, but its tanks have an incense swimming pool. It is deep and wide, and through it runs a large stream of pure warm water. It is warm enough for the most delicate invalid in the coldest January day. It is all under roof, and all most systematically and conveniently arranged for both sexes and all ages.

But the scene is reached when all these of this unspoiled group is met at night, alone from roof to base with thousands of electric lights. It is worth coming far to see.

Having duly inspected the modern wonders in ancient wrappings, our traveler may extend his stroll and will soon find himself in the narrow streets and peculiar structures of a foreign sea-port town. He has scarcely ceased to wonder at the queer jangling of the car-bells, when he comes suddenly to the old city gates and the remains of the wall which once encompassed the original city. Sharply outlined against the sky, on the east, rises Fort Marion, the oldest fortification in the United States, built at an enormous expense by the King of Spain for the protection of his young colony.

From the Fort runs the Sea Wall, passing the Old Slave Market and the cool, delightful Plaza. Here one may find rest beneath the shade, in the quiet of an old medieval tower.

Radically westward are the narrow streets, lined with overhanging balconies; and on the east the smooth waters of Matanzas Bay shine in the sunlight.





HOTEL ALCAZAR—ST. AUGUSTINE.



HOTEL CORDONIA.

PALATKA.

This is known as the "Gem City," and is situated on the west bank of the St. John's River, sixty-five miles south of Jacksonville. It is reached from Jacksonville and St. Augustine by the "East Coast Line," which makes connection at this point with the G. S. & F. R. R., the J., T. & K. W. Ry., the Florida Southern Railway, and the St. John's River and Ocala and River steamboats. Palatka has a population of about 5,000, and possesses all the conveniences of a modern town.

OSWEGO-BY-THE-SEA.

It is at Oswego that the traveler gets his first sight of the famous East Coast country south of St. Augustine. This beautiful little town is known as Oswego-by-the-Sea, or Oswego-on-the-Halfway—either or both—and it is one of the most charming spots in Florida. To fully appreciate this, one must visit it. There is a connection on both the east and the west banks of the Halifax River, and it is reached only by the "East Coast Line." No other locality in Florida presents such varied scenery as does the region bordering the Halifax River, which is really an arm of the sea—a broad tropical lagoon, whose banks are fringed with groves of palms, mangroves, oaks, and pines. Into the Halifax flows the Tomoka River. This picturesque stream is one of the great attractions of Florida, and an excursion from Oswego to the head of the navigable waters and return may be made in about six hours by steam or motorboat; many people prefer to make the trip in sail or row boats, with which Oswego is well supplied. From the pier in front of the Hotel Oswego there craft ply their way up the Halifax, a distance of five miles, to the mouth of the Tomoka, passing beautiful rolling lands, both on the mainland and on the peninsula, all under a high state of cultivation in oranges, vegetables of all kinds, pineapples, guavas, and other semi-tropical fruits. Three miles beyond is Thompson's Creek, "The Fisherman's Paradise." Bass, trout, snappers, snappers, and shrimps may here be caught in large numbers.

From the village on the west bank, across the Halifax runs a long bridge, which is a favorite resort for the "fishing-fish" from the hotels; from its east end to the ocean—about a third of a mile—the road is through fragrant pines and an undulating sea of oak and palmetto, whose tops appear to form a waving carpet of green where the land rises and falls in long, shell-like swells. Between the sand dunes and the sea stretches Oswego's beach—four thousand feet of yellow sand, hard and level as an asphalt pavement, and extending thirty miles without a break. It is a perfect drive, and a paradise for bicycle riders. The surf-bathing at Oswego is superb, and it can be enjoyed in at least five days out of every seven during the winter season.

The Hotel Oswego is most picturesquely situated. As a hotel, it is sufficient to say that to this north of land civilization has pushed her latest and best improvements; and there is a perfectly appointed hotel with all the usual accessories and under an old-world management.

No other place possesses, in a higher degree, all the distinctive Florida attractions, the fruit, good fishing, sea-bathing, pleasant walks, the curious treasures of the beach, sun-bathing and driving; the latter, Oswego's great specialty. The roads are smooth and hard, and the drives full of interest. There are long drives and short drives; drives of from two to twenty miles on the smooth, hard sea beach; drives through groves of the golden orange; drives through dense tropical forests in Spanish ruins; drives to ancient canyons built by the drives of pliant long ago, and drives to the plantations of beautiful orchards, whose places are replenished with the beauty and interest of Southern fruits and flowers. The hotels at Oswego open only for the accommodation of those who wish to enjoy the fruits before the shipping season has carried away the choicest selections. They remain open until spring is well advanced for those to whom the more northern portions of the country are still too chilly.





THE TOWOKA RIVER.—NEAR ORANMO.



A DRIVE AT ORANMO.

DAYTONA.

"The Fountain City," situated 110 miles south of Jacksonville, stands on a ridge of high hammock, on the west bank of the Halifax River, twelve miles from the inlet. It is reached only by the "East Coast Line." The river-front is most charming. A clean shore, hard bottom, free from mud or grass, and a depth of water sufficient for all necessary purposes are among the natural advantages that at once present themselves to the eye of the visitor. It abounds in good small hotels and boarding-houses—all at reasonable rates—and large numbers of northern families congregate here yearly. Two beautiful bridges span the river to the peninsula and Silver Beach—the latter so named from its beautiful shining shore. Here

"The bridegroom, Sea,
Is toying with his wedded bride,—the shore.
He decorates her shining brow with shells,
And then strives to see how she looks,
Then, proud, runs up to kiss her."

In the center of the town, along the ridge on the highest land, is Ridgewood Avenue—a beautiful driveway paved with marble and shaded by a heavy growth of forest trees.

Here are the winter cottages of several wealthy families, whose homes would do credit to Cape May or Newport. They are surrounded by massive oaks, graceful palmettos, orange groves and rose gardens, and protected from the rougher Atlantic winds by—think of it, ye Northern flower lovers—a wind-break of clematis!

NEW SMYRNA.

The oldest settlement on the Atlantic coast south of St. Augustine is the little village of New Smyrna. It is on the "East Coast Line," 141 miles south of Jacksonville, on the west bank of the Halifax River, only three miles below the inlet. It boasts of the fishing, hunting, bathing and boating, extensive orange groves and magnificent scenery in the outlying hammocks. Not far from here are the ruins of the old negro "mill" built about a hundred years ago by Turnbull, the negro planter—so, as some believe, of a chapel built by the followers of Columbus in 1492 or 1497. This historical ruin is visited yearly by scores of tourists, and antiquarians are still speculating upon it.

OAK HILL.

Twelve miles south of New Smyrna, is one of the most famous resorts for sportsmen (see page 42 of this pamphlet).

LAKE HELEN.

Twenty-one miles west of New Smyrna, on the A. & W. Branch of the "East Coast Line," is situated the lively town of Lake Helen, the winter camp ground of the Southern Campagna Spiritualists Association—and a famous resort for people suffering from pulmonary troubles. Five and seven miles respectively further west are Orange City and Orange City Junction—the former a progressive and thrifty town populated almost exclusively by people from New England, and the latter the place where trains from the East Coast resorts make connection with trains for the Gulf Coast and towns in the interior of the peninsula.





RUINS OF COLUMBUS CHAPEL, - NEW SMYRNA.



LAKE TELES.

INDIAN RIVER.

At St. Cloud, 140 miles south of Jacksonville, passengers get the first view of the famous Indian River. For miles the railroad skirts the borders of the river, the woods almost reaching the ties at some points, the land through which it passes being the famous Indian River Prairie, known by hunters throughout the country for the excellence of its snipe-shooting.

At Titusville the river is at its greatest width—six miles across. The town is the county seat of Brevard County, has electric lights, water works, etc., and many important industries, that of shipping fresh fish is not being a lucrative and rapidly growing one. Two big weekly newspapers keep Titusville and Brevard County conspicuously before the world.

About 10 miles below Titusville the river bank changes into a regular rock formation, and at

ROCKLEDGE

the channel is near the rugged perpendicular bank. The cypress ridges are worn away by the waves, and the roughness of the shore is softened by the oak, magnolia and palmetto trees which overhang the water. Under their spreading boughs a fine carriage driveway extends for several miles. *Switzerland* can the tourist spend a portion of his vacation more delightfully than at this famous resort. From this point as a base he can make excursions, the memory of which will be a joy to him forever. One of the most popular sails is the one to "Fairy Land," the beautiful home of Dr. Whitfield.

Further south are the beautiful, romantic and thriving towns, **Fort Pierce** and **St. Petersburg**, and the Indian River Narrows, where are vast beds of the finest oysters. Not far distant are the homes of the Seminole, the only Indian tribe in the United States which has successfully defied all efforts of the government to remove them from their native hunting grounds. Their chief village is back of Fort Pierce landing, at the end of the Narrows. They are often seen emerging from the woods in their picturesque costumes and peculiar tactics, coming to the Fort for ammunition and other supplies. They give in exchange alligator hides, deer skins, pieces of the beautiful water birds and artificially dyed deer skins.

Other points of interest, but little further on, are **Ansonia**, **Eden**, **Jensen**, **Waverland**, etc., where hundreds of acres of pineapples are already changing sunlight, water and other into the pines and fragrance of this precious fruit.

Below Eden the river expands into Santa Lucia Sound, into which flows the Santa Lucia River, a broad placid stream, navigable for twenty miles inland, and on whose banks are numerous fine pineapple plantations and vegetable farms, the principal towns being **Winter City**.

For some distance below the Santa Lucia reaches the Indian River it runs nearly parallel with it, but gradually approaches it until their waters mingle. In this way a long, narrow-pointed peninsula is formed. It is known as **Seawall's Point**. It is one of the most beautiful spots on the river, and it is but a matter of time for its charms to be enhanced and brought out by the expenditure of money and taste, until its fame shall become world-wide, as it deserves.

A little further on, the sea reaches its own again through Santa Lucia Inlet. Further south the river widens into **Holts Sound**, a noble sheet of water, and the Jupiter Light-house beams up red and tall ahead. The mainland shore swells into a range of high hills (Las Lomas) whose slopes are covered with pineapples, and from whose summits are to be had superb views of the coast. At **Palmer's Point**, on the island side, is the first coconut grove, of 2,000 young trees. Their spreading leafy tops make a fine show.





A SCENE ON INDIAN RIVER.



ON INDIAN RIVER, NEAR TALL.

ORANGE AND LEMON CULTURE ON THE EAST COAST.

In the southern portion of Broward County, and in all of Duval, Citrus fruits come through the experience of last winter in good condition. The effects of the cold wave were variable, but the benefits of latitude, proximity to the coast and wind-breaks were very noticeable. The lower East Coast possesses superior climatic conditions for citrus culture. Its soil conditions had always been underestimated. So long as the Orange industry flourished in the interior and northern portions of the State it was receiving little attention on the lower East Coast. Recent experience have emphasized our advantages. What are they?

- 1st. Greater intensity from cold waves.
- 2d. A rich soil.
- 3d. Good winds for wind-breaks.
- 4th. Naturalized Nursery stock.
- 5th. Convenient and economic sources of supply for both and grafts.
- 6th. Cheap box material and rapid transportation and reasonable rates.

All these and many other reasons assure us that the expansion of citrus culture on the lower East Coast will be rapid and permanent. Hereafter our region alone will be able to take the culture of Lemons. This industry was being extended Northwestward beyond its safe confines.

This season has "dashed the line."

Our variety of grapes, Vegetables, Pine-apples and Citrus fruits, covers a broad field the dissemination. Each branch is capable of multiform expansion and flowering returns.

Our space permits only a few condensed facts.

The Citrus family embraces Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Grapefruit, Citrus, Mandarins. Each of these has many varieties. All require the same soil conditions, but the Lemon and Lime thrive on a lighter and more thoroughly drained soil than the others. Methods of budding and grafting are the same for all. The stock on which they are worked differs slightly. For this purpose the Sour Orange, Sweet Orange, Rough Lemon and Grapefruit stock are used. Of these the Sour Orange and Grapefruit are most hardy.

All climates have their compensations. Recent events have reversed many mooted points. Experience has pointed out the safe line of conduct. Lemon trees should be pruned but little. Low spreading tops on all citrus fruits protects the roots, prevents injury from winds, and facilitates gathering the fruit. In preparing land here as here on possible. Grow all the trees. It may not look as clean but it much better for the grove. This vegetable matter serves as a mulch and when decayed, enriches the soil. This method is also cheaper. Distances should be about 25 feet for Oranges and Lemons. It ranges from 20 to 35 feet. On rich land good distance is most essential since the tree is destined to make a larger growth. Thoroughly grub circles of six or eight feet in diameter at above distances from center to center. Set the trees in the center of these circles with the "collar" slightly above the level of the ground. Leave good natural wind-breaks. Protect from Forest fires by making a clean margin outside the Grove 50 to 60 feet wide.

Questions of varieties, methods of planting, cultivating and fertilizing can be gleaned from the article referred to at the outset.

The profits from these fruits will be much larger than formerly. There will be no overproduction in Oranges for at least a decade. Lemons will be in short supply and command high prices. It is the opportune time and the lower East Coast the place to enter the field of Citriculture.

A competency for all and a fortune for a few awaits the man who will put faith, energy, intelligence and perseverance into the culture of these fruits in our favored region.

C. S. MCCARTY.

JACKSON, FLORIDA, July 5, 1909.



PINEAPPLE CULTURE.

MR. JOHN AUSTINWALA.

Pineapple culture is one of the most profitable of industries. Any one with moderate resources can make a success of it if he is industrious.

Pineapples are all throughout the Union, in the east one where pineapples can be raised probably and of course, and even in this State but a small area is suitable.

If you will make a map of Florida, and draw a line, starting from Cape Canaveral, in a westerly direction to the mouth of the Indian River, thence down that river to the mouth of the Indian River, then westerly along the shore of the Indian River so as to include a narrow strip of land between the shore and the river, thence to Jupiter Inlet, thence along the shore of the Everglades to the mouth of the river, and you will have outlined between this line and the Atlantic coast, if not quite, all the land in the United States where that climate is suitable for the successful raising of pineapples probably out of doors.

It is true that "pine" (as they are called the shore) are grown elsewhere under the glass, but on a profit is lost, and the cost is high, and where they can be raised profitably with nothing but the sky for covering. If you can get a cheap covering like this which will answer the purpose why one could raise a house (and is required).

If you will again glance at the map you will note that the area indicated has the best things on the east and north, and large bodies of water to the west and south. These conditions are apparently necessary to success, and we found no other place in the United States.

The following estimate of bringing an acre of "pine" into bearing, we believe, will be considered a conservative one.

It is generally found that the second year brings an abundant crop. The first, a good under observation, given at full year, the first year, at 50 per cent, the second year and in part, the third. If the first year yields only 50 per cent, a percentage of crop can be estimated on the first year.

Land (average price)	\$10.00
Clearing	50.00
Site (same as B. is assumed)	10.00
Planting (10,000 at \$1.00)	10.00
Cost, the entire season, seed and sprouting	1.00
Estimating for two years	20.00
Profits	10.00

Total

It is safe to estimate the net receipts from "pine" after paying for planting, packing, freight, taxes and commission at a conservative price. Therefore we have taken a 25 per cent, profit figure of pine:

At a profit	\$10.00
Less the cost of	10.00
At a profit of	10.00

This does not include the sale of the slips and cuttings. To be on the safe side, let us say that in a five years' time the slips will be in less demand than now. Suppose we put the price they will bring at 25 per cent, instead of at 50 per cent, and we have, with a slip in each plant in four years, about 100.

At 25 per cent	\$10.00
In the latter varieties the profits are larger.	

Adding this to our profits from the first year, we have, clear from all outlay, a profit of \$10.00 from the first year. Now, we want to call your attention to the fact that for the next four years the expense each year will be about 50 per cent, of the above mentioned expense, and that in for the following four years, then for the second year we have:

From the sale of "pine" (50 per cent, profit) at a profit	\$10.00
Less for labor and living	10.00
Total profit	\$10.00

For the third year we have:

From sales of "pine" (50 per cent, profit) at a profit	\$10.00
Less for labor and living	10.00
Total	\$10.00

To be on the safe side let us assume that after the third year of bearing we stop up the field, our total receipts per acre will have amount in five years as follows:

First year of bearing (50 per cent, profit)	\$10.00
Second year of bearing	10.00
Third year of bearing	10.00

Total

Or as an average, after paying for land and clearing, if 100 per cent year for such new plant.

If at the border and pasture under which you this may come and itself here or where he can make an acre pay as well with the same outlay and risk.

We desire to express again all who read these figures that the estimate is made on the basis of actually raising the pineapple under the present conditions. Under the system of culture adopted by the progressors grows the quality of the fruit is much improved.



A. PINEAPPLE PLANTATION AT PALM BEACH.

LAKE WORTH.

Three hundred miles south of Jacksonville.

Once on the shore of this translucent sheet the traveler seems in another country, a summerland which may have been transplanted from some South Sea Isle. The shores of the lake are clothed with palms, and here is the home of the coconut. On these shores one has the first sight of a grove of tall, slender trunks and green crowns, in full bearing. Great bunches of green husked nuts hang from the crown, and the gray pinnates of the great dried blossoms twined among the fruit rattle and whisper in the sea breeze. Often in the younger groves the overhanging leaves, perfect as giant fern fronds, arch the pathway in a single sweep of an arc—perhaps no other plant of all the earth has such Titanic grace.

Nature has here supplied all the material the most lavish workman could want; and the taste and labor of the wealthiest cities of our land have gathered along these shores to feast upon, taste and beautify the already beautiful. There may be no coarser outside of fable with such surroundings as some of these homes on Lake Worth now boast—such luxuries of the tropics with comfort of the temperate zone!

Imagine the excellent vegetables of favored northern gardens side by side with all this tropical profusion of growth. Here you may see them—sweet corn and coffee, the tomato and the tamarind, the potato and the papadilla—neighbors in growth. Here, amid pineapple patches and coconut groves, are gardens containing a wonderful variety of strange tropical fruits—the cocoanut pear, custard apple, almond, mango, muscad apple, papaw, grape fruit, guava and banana.

At **Palm Beach**, on the shores of this wonderful lake, the one man who gave to a wondering public the magnificent buildings at St. Augustine, and who has by the construction of the railway made easily accessible the entire East Coast Region, has erected the **Hotel Royal Poinciana**, a splendid structure in the Colonial style of architecture.

It is six stories high, and from the tower which crowns its roof a most magnificent view may be had of ocean, lake, canal, river and forest scenery, an area of nearly twenty miles, north and south. It contains 150 sleeping-rooms, and is the largest hotel in the South. It has an elegant ball-room, an immense and finely decorated dining-hall, a commodious Colonial sitting-room and tennis-pavilion. It faces the water, on the lake, while in this way, only about a quarter of a mile, is its attachment to shore, the Beach Pavilion. Here are numerous guest-rooms, a superb bath, swimming pools, supplied with salt and ocean water—warm or cold—baths and bathhouses. Sun-bathing may be indulged in every day in the year.

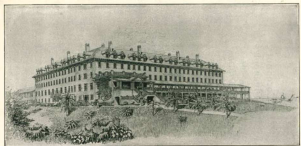
The popularity of this hotel during the season of idleness was phenomenal. For weeks it was necessary to give comfortable cabins on hundreds of apartments for rooms. For the purpose of providing ample hotel accommodations in this sense, the **Palm Beach Inn (by the sea)** is now being built, and will be open for the season of 1914-15. It is a fine building containing 400 guest chambers and all the accessories of a modern first-class hotel. It faces the ocean, and from its spacious veranda the views are superb.

West Palm Beach, the Metropolis of Lake Worth, has sprung within the short space of two years from a pineapple plantation to a town of nearly 1,000 inhabitants. It has paved streets, a fine water-works system, a bank, two newspapers, etc., and bids fair to be within a few years one of the largest towns in Florida. The private residences and grounds on the shores of Lake Worth are the most beautiful in Florida.





HOTEL ROYAL POINCARÉ.—PALM BEACH, LAKE WORTH.



PALM BEACH INN (BY THE SEA.)

**Cocoanuts,
Pineapples
and
Bananas
thrive**



upon the shores of
LAKE WORTH.

SOUTH OF LAKE WORTH.

From West Palm Beach, its present southern terminus, to Miami, the "East Coast Line" passes through 45 miles of what might be termed new country, which is, in places, picturesque and attractive. The land and climate are conducive to profitable farming, and in the very near future there will be many thriving settlements. The banks of the Hillsboro River, about twenty miles south of Lake Worth, offer most attractive camping grounds for hunters; deer, wild turkeys and all sorts of game abound. About twenty miles south of the Hillsboro is New River, a beautiful stream which has its source in the Everglades, and courses through high pine land and tropical jungles to New River Swamp, a fine body of water about five miles long, alive with lagoon and other fish, and here and there a school of Manatee or Sea Cow. About fifteen miles south from New River is picturesque Arch Creek. It is a deep, clear stream, which has forced its way under an arch of solid rock, the upper strata of which remains intact, making a most substantial bridge. The opening underneath the bridge is large enough to allow the passage of small launches. Nine miles south of Arch Creek is Lemon City, the largest settlement on Biscayne Bay. Eight miles farther south is the town of

MIAMI.

situated on Biscayne Bay at the mouth of the Miami River. Its location, climate and other natural advantages are all that can be desired, and within a short time it will undoubtedly become one of the most prosperous towns in the State. On the north bank of the Miami River stands Old Fort Dallas, which has been converted by the present owner, Mrs. Julia D. Tiffin, into a luxurious home surrounded by extensive tropical gardens in the highest state of cultivation. On the south bank of the Miami River is the residence of Mr. William Brickel. The town of Miami will be planned to include one acre on the north side and two acres on the south side of the river and will be connected by a bridge. It is probable that before the winter season of 1904-5 a fine hotel will be located on the north side of the river facing the Bay.

THE KEYS.

BY WALTER L. GRADAM, EDITOR OF "THE INDIAN RIVER ADVERTISER."

Proceeding southward from Miami, four and a half miles distant, we find the thriving settlements of **Coccosanut Grove** and **Everton Heights**, situated on the west shore of Biscayne Bay, almost opposite Cape Florida. These settlements are very attractive in appearance; the land rises gently from the shore of the Bay, and a slight distance back is a ridge some 20 feet high. The land is rocky. Upon this ridge are many pretty cottages, surrounded by groves of palms and oranges. It is here that Kila Mannon, the well known novelist, has his modest home. It is not surprising that the product of his pen is fascinating, the surroundings at Coccosanut Grove are calculated to inspire and tone up the imagination. Ralph Munroe, Commodore of the Biscayne Bay Yacht Club, dwells here the year round. He finds the climate just what he wants. The mean range of temperature for the year is not over 100 degrees, and a record kept at the club-house shows that there was not a single rain-day during May. The breeze which flows in from the eastward pass through a cloud of spray and foam, which is caused by agitation of the water on the Florida reef, which is some five miles off shore at Biscayne Bay. This causes the breeze to be heavily laden with moisture, and has a peculiar exhilarating effect, which is sensible to any one who spends a few days in the vicinity. Continuing down the West shore of the Bay some nine miles, we arrive at **Cutter Point** station, which is on the mail route to Key West. The "hunting grounds" are near Cutter Point-shore, and just south is the **Perkins tract** of 20,000 acres, donated by the United States Government many years ago to Dr. Perkins, a scientific patriot, who



MIAMI, FLA.

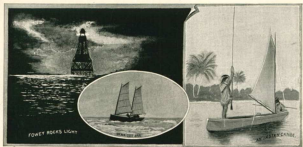


BOHAYNE BAY.





MAN RIVER



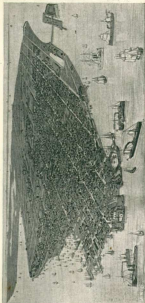
imported many rare tropical plants from the West Indies, and was succeeding admirably with his enterprise when his labors were abruptly terminated by the Indian massacre on Indian Key.

THE KEYS.

It is about 120 miles from Cape Florida to Key West. A vessel drawing not more than one-half foot of water can proceed to Key West by the inside route, inside the Keys, going down Biscayne Bay, thence into Card Sound, thence through Black Water Bay and Bay of Florida to Key West. Vessels drawing not more than nine feet of water can take the passage inside of the reefs, but outside of the Keys. Large steamers must keep outside of the reefs. There is probably nothing in the United States to equal Biscayne Bay and the waters between and about the Keys in a yachting ground. These Keys are covered with a heavy tropical growth, and contain kinds of wood are found here which are not found elsewhere in the United States. Most of the Keys are cultivated by settlers, who have lived upon them for many years, having come from the Bahama Islands. They are a highly respectable class, of good morals and very hospitable, evidencing their kindness in many ways to the occasional visitor who may stop to inspect their places. Some of the Keys only measure a few acres, others are very large—Key Largo being some 30 miles in length and averaging two or three miles in width. Space will not permit us even to mention the names of these Keys, but their beauty is very attractive. The water in the channels between the numerous Keys is clear as crystal and abounding with fish. The yachtsman and fisherman who have the time to spare can spend a month in cruising in these channels and about these tropical islands and never tire of the charming surroundings.

KEY WEST.

Key West, the county seat of Monroe County, is situated on an island sixty miles from the nearest point on the mainland of Florida, and only thirty miles from Havana, Cuba. The island contains two thousand acres of coral formation. The city has a population of 12,000, and is one of the most important naval stations in the United States. The last Congress appropriated \$100,000 for the erection of a coal shed and wharf in this city, and there is every likelihood that the Federal Government will locate here a dry dock in the immediate future. The Custom House, the building for which cost over \$100,000, is second in importance in the South, and transacts a revenue business of \$11,000,000 per annum, requiring the services of fifty employees. The island contains sixteen square miles, and has eight miles of coast around. It has gas and electric lights, a machine system of water works, a fine city hall and market, costing \$250,000, and all the conveniences of a modern city, including five newspapers. The cigar industry, although somewhat crippled within the last two years, is immense, there being, at the time of this writing, over 100 factories in operation in the city, giving employment to thousands of Cubans and Americans, and doing a business of \$1,000,000 per annum. The sponge industry alone gives employment to a large number of men. The island presents many pleasing features to the tourist, and is well worth a visit; tropical trees and flowers of all kinds abound, and the people of the island are remarkably hospitable. A constant breeze from the Atlantic Ocean and the proximity of the Gulf Stream render the climate equable and delightful. Frost never reaches here. During the winter of 1893, when the northern and middle portions of the peninsula of Florida suffered from the frost, the lowest temperature at Key West was 34 degrees. Such a thing as artificial heat is unknown here, except for cooking purposes. The spacious wharves of the city are daily filled with vessels of every nation, and the commerce of the world finds an exchange here. The importance of Key West, as one of the greatest commercial centers of the country is caused by its geographical position, and with the completion of the Nicaragua Canal it will occupy a still more prominent position in the commercial world.





GOVERNMENT BUILDING.—KEY WEST.



A SPONGE WAREHOUSE.—KEY WEST.

The East Coast.—A Paradise for Sportsmen.

BY E. W. BARTHOLOMEW.

The unimproved lands along the entire East Coast of Florida are a succession of bays, peninsulas, "hammocks," swamps and marshes—traversed by beautiful water courses and dotted with ponds and lakes; and this region abounds in birds of every description which frequent the lower latitudes, together with deer and bear; while the variety of its fish life is almost endless. The official records of St. Johns County show that every year licenses are paid on large numbers of wild cats and bears, and of course the number upon which licenses are not paid or which is still greater; at the tourist, with a passion for hunting, may find good sport within a few miles of St. Augustine in every direction. Scattered from the "Ancient City" up and as far inland as good supply, and wild turkeys abound. The water and shore birds, ducks of many varieties, snipe, plovers, curlew and others, are plentiful along the East Coast, nearly everywhere south of Harwood and the Timucua River. Their wide expanse of open country at the head of the Indian River, known as the "Indian River Prairie," has a reputation among the hunters who have tramped it as one of the best in the world for snipe. At Oak Hill and throughout is a paradise for the hunter and sportsman. Mr. Frank W. Smith, who has made many of the hunting parties in these parts, has kept a game record at his hunter's lodge at Oak Hill, which shows, during the five hundred days that the hotel at Oak Hill has been opened—covering a period of seven seasons—an aggregate of 24,478 birds, 37 deer and 3 bears. A few miles east of Titusville, and reached by way of the Indian River and Banana Creek, the Commercial Club of Boston, an organization of wealthy and leisurely sportsmen, has built a fine club-house, which many of the members occupy the last or five months during the hunting season. They devote their time chiefly to birds, deer and fish, but some of them "go out" for bear occasionally—one in particular, Mr. C. B. Cary of Boston, having killed four during the month of December, 1897. The club owns a tract of about sixteen acres. At Ormond, Daytona, Port Orange, New Smyrna and all the towns and stations on the Indian River, the finest fishing in the world may be found. Sheepshead may be caught from the bridges, the piers and the rocks. The bait is common here in little crabs, crabs, fiddler or crabs, and the best time the fishing—especially at the points farther north—is from half-tide to low water. No fishing is caught with clam, crab or pieces of mackerel, or other fish. Sea bass or channel bass—also called red fish—are to be had in abundance in late February, March, April and May, and they increase in number and size during the summer. They are generally caught in the surf with rod or hand line. The natives use the latter device almost exclusively, the rods being confined to the hands of the tourist anglers. "The local method is for the fisherman to wade out into the surf, having his line rolled to run freely from his left hand; then, swinging the bait and mixer around his head, he hurls it into the surf, and when he feels a fish he runs the line over his shoulder and runs at full speed up the beach, hauling his fish high and dry after him." The salt water trout are caught in great numbers in the Matanzas River and its tributaries, in the Halifax and the Indian rivers, and in all the inland water-courses which abound in the East Coast country. They will take the fly. For bait, shrimps and pieces of mullet are used. Other varieties, which are found on the East Coast, are drum, blackfish, flounder, red-snappers, black-groupers, croaker, croakers, groupers, bluefish and jacks; but the latter often weighing a weight of over a thousand pounds. On the lower Indian River the pompano begins to run plentifully in January, and later in the season they may be had readily in large catches as far north as Ormond—sometimes even farther up. Jupiter Inlet, the Jupiter River, the Santa Lucia Inlet and River, Lake Worth Inlet and Lake Worth itself are all famous fishing grounds; and when one gets as far down as Biscayne Bay, new varieties of fish are found and the sport is at its best.





DIVERSIFIED CROPS ON THE EAST COAST.

In this age there is a tendency towards specialization. This tendency I deem it safe to say has passed its zenith. In the world of Literature, Arts, Sciences, and Manufactures it still finds its most legitimate field.

The application of this principle to agriculture has developed some brilliant successes. It has also witnessed some gloomy failures. The soil is ground is always safe. Concentration in agricultural matters is the farmer or fruit-grower's safe-guard. Its popular password, "Don't carry all your eggs in one basket." This rule wisely is based on good judgment. Let us now apply the rule to our own section—The East Coast of Florida.

What has been our experience? If any doubt lingered in our minds that such went down before the cold waves of last winter, The wisdom of diversification will not be questioned for some time in this section. What are its strong points?

1st. It makes possible a rotation of crops.

2d. It makes it possible to utilize our various kinds of land and their present uses.

3d. It encourages those selling crops which are so essential to the subsistence of our lands.

4th. It prevents "gluts" in the markets and gives the consumers less of supply and demand an opportunity to benefit the farmer while it usually injures him.

5th. It gives the farmer or fruit-grower more chances in his farm, since he has a wider line of productions.

6th. It encourages those staple products which are business necessities, and makes the farmer better able to live for and within himself.

7th. Since the agriculturalist is admittedly the ground-work of our industrial and economic system his prosperity enhances the welfare of all.

During the past vegetable season we have made a practical test of the merits of Diversification at the White City Colony.

While the East Coast and the entire State was planting mostly Asas, we planted Beans, Irish Potatoes, Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Celery, Cauliflower, Onions, etc. The result was that while there was in the State at large an over-supply of Beans and Cucumbers and low prices on these articles, we got good prices in most cases for Irish Potatoes, Cabbage, Tomatoes and Onions. Our local markets took the supply of Cauliflower at fair prices, also our Celery, Beans and Cauterpeas. Our early Irish potatoes sold in the Northern markets at \$7.50 per barrel, and paid well. The cabbages did especially well through the entire season with strong demand and under-supply.

They sold mostly in the Northern markets at \$4.00 to \$6.00 per barrel and earned handsome figures. The same can be said of Tomatoes. They sold mostly for \$2.50 to \$4.00 per crate and realized good prices throughout.

Our local markets took considerable quantities at \$2.00 net to the growers. It will thus be seen that while two of our products brought very low prices, five of the others brought good prices. Next season it may be the beans and cucumbers that will not bear, but we shall make an effort to have them all.

We are convinced of the wisdom of diversification in fruits, also, and where the land is suitable to plant the whole range of fruits. Pine-apples, Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Grape-fruit, Peaches, Figs, Guavas, Persimmons and Quinces, also Bananas and Strawberries. There are great possibilities in Rice and Sugar Cane.

Not-bearing trees should be planted more extensively. They beautify the landscape and are profitable eventually.

With proper diversification, careful selection of land, intelligent fertilizing and progressive methods of cultivation, the agricultural future of the East Coast of Florida and Dade counties is assured.

C. S. McCARTHY, Agricultural Manager, St. Louis Colony.

WHITE CITY, FLORIDA, July 2, 1909.



AN EAST COAST VEGETABLE FIELD.

MAP OF
— Florida —
and the West Indies

Published by the
FLORIDA EAST COAST
RAILWAY.

Scale in Miles
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